

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE OF *HYDROPTILA JACKMANNI* BLICKLE (TRICHOPTERA: HYDROPTILIDAE), WITH BIOLOGICAL NOTES<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** A description of the female of *Hydroptila jackmanni* Blickle is given. Included are notes on the flight period, distribution, and habitat of this species as it occurs in Ohio.

During a recent survey of the caddisflies inhabiting the Little Muskingum River watershed, Monroe and Washington Counties, Ohio (Huryn 1982), an undescribed female of the genus *Hydroptila* was encountered. Through associations of male and female flight periods, local distributions, and terminalia morphologies, I determined this female to be *H. jackmanni* Blickle.

In Ohio, *H. jackmanni* is restricted to the Appalachian Plateau with collections being made in Monroe, Portage and Summit Counties. Light trap collections of associated males and females were made at Haskell Run, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Summit County (June 27, 1980; 12 males, 48 females), and Wildcat Run, Perry Township, Monroe County (June 9, 1981; 10 males, 61 females). Both collections were made along relatively unperturbed, second order streams of moderate gradient, which flowed through dense, mixed-deciduous forest areas. Other members of *Hydroptila* collected in association with *H. jackmanni* were *H. amoena* Ross, *H. callia* Denning, *H. consimilis* Morton and *H. waubesiana* Betten. *Hydroptila jackmanni* apparently is univoltine with peak emergence occurring in mid-June (Huryn 1982).

### *Hydroptila jackmanni* Blickle

Male. — Blickle (1963).

Female. — Length from front of head to tip of abdomen 2.8-3.8 mm (N=10). Eighth abdominal segment as in Figure 1. Conspicuous, well sclerotized, "flange-like" clasper grooves are lateral (Figure 1A). Internally, anterior margins of clasper grooves are sites of attachment of apodemes of eighth segment. Eighth sternite short and trapezoidal in outline (Figure 1B). Posterior margin of eighth sternite emarginate with a group of four stout setae at each apex. Eighth tergite showing a similar setal arrangement but with no posteromesal emargination. Approximately midway between the dorsal and ventral setal groups are two smaller setae.

Females of *H. jackmanni* are easily distinguished from other described

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members of the genus by the presence of the conspicuous clasper grooves. However, as females are known for only about one-quarter of the 60 species of *Hydroptila* recorded from North America (Blickle 1979), determination of *H. jackmanni* based on collections of females without associated males should be regarded as tentative.

Specimens of *H. jackmanni* are deposited in the collection at the University of Georgia.

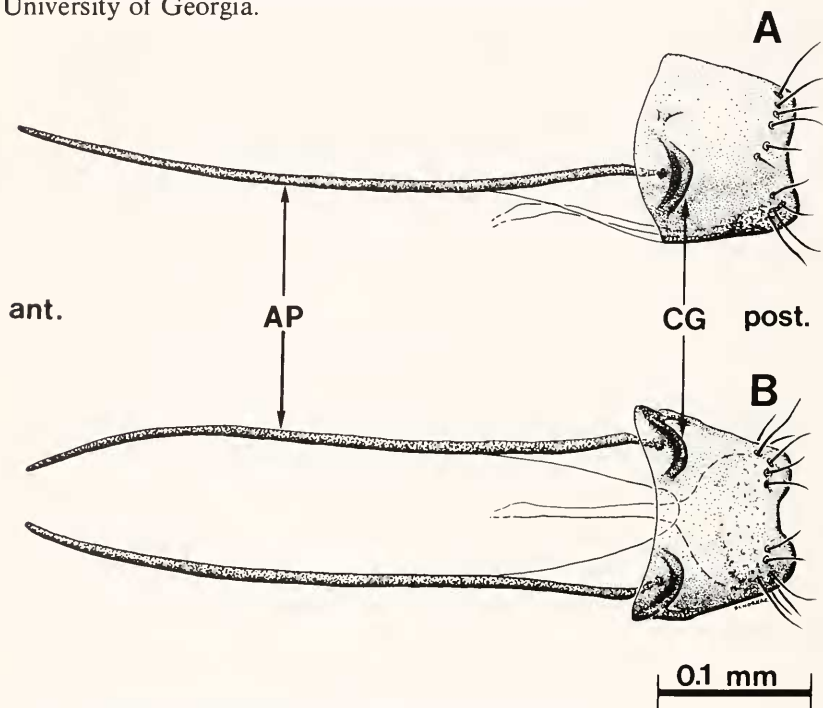


Figure 1. Eighth abdominal segment of the female of *H. jackmanni*. A. lateral view. B. sternite. (AP=apodeme, CG=clasper groove).

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